

STR

He hoodwinked with kindness, lest of all men knew who
stroke him. *Sidney.*

STROKE. *n. f.* [from *strook*, the preterite of *strike*]

1. A blow; a knock; a sudden act of one body upon another.

Th' oars were silver,
Which to the tune of flutes kept stroke, and made
The water which they beat to follow faster,
As amorous of their strokes. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

2. A hostile blow.

As cannons overcharg'd with double cracks,
So they redoubled strokes upon the foe. *Shaksp.peare.*
He entered and won the whole kingdom of Naples, without
striking stroke. *Bacon.*

His white-man'd steeds that bow'd beneath the yoke,
He cheer'd to courage with a gentle stroke,
Then urg'd his fiery chariot on the foe,
And rising, shook his lance in act to throw. *Dryden.*

Both were of shining steel, and wrought so pure,
As might the strokes of two such arms endure. *Dryden.*
I had a long design upon the ears of Curl, but the rogue
would never allow me a fair stroke at them, though my pen-
knife was ready. *Swift.*

3. A sudden disease or affliction.

Take this purse, thou whom the heav'n's plagues
Have humbled to all strokes. *Shaksp. King Lear.*

4. The found of the clock.

Upon the stroke of four. *Shaksp. Richard III.*

5. The touch of a pencil.

Oh, lasting as those colours may they shine!
Free as thy stroke, yet faultless as thy line. *Pope.*

6. A touch; a matter of eminent effort.

Another in my place would take it for a notable stroke of
good breeding, to compliment the reader. *L'Estrange.*

The boldest strokes of poetry, when managed artfully, most
delight the reader. *Dryden's State of Innocence.*

As he purchased the first success in the present war, by for-
cing, into the service of the confederates, an army that was
raised against them, he will give one of the finishing strokes to
it, and help to conclude the great work. *Addison.*

A verdict more puts me in possession of my estate, I ques-
tion not but you will give it the finishing stroke. *Arbutnot.*

Idodore's collection was the great and bold stroke, which
in its main parts has been discovered to be an impudent for-
gery. *Baker's Reflections on Learning.*

7. An effect suddenly or unexpectedly produced.

8. Power; efficacy.

These having equal authority for instruction of the young
prince, and well agreeing, bare equal stroke in divers facul-
ties. *Heyward.*

Perfectly opacous bodies can but reflect the incident beams;
those that are diaphanous refract them too, and that refraction
has such a stroke in the production of colours, generated by
the trajection of light through drops of water, that exhibit a
rainbow through divers other transparent bodies. *Boyle.*

He has a great stroke with the reader when he condemns any
of my poems, to make the world have a better opinion of
them. *Dryden.*

The subtle effluvia of the male seed have the greatest stroke
in generation. *Key.*

TO STROKE. *v. a.* [repacan, Saxon.]

1. To rub gently with the hand by way of kindness or endear-
ment; to touch.

Thus children do the silly birds they find
With stroking hurt, and too much cramming kill. *Sidney.*

The senior weaned, his younger shall teach,
More broken and made of, when ought it doth aile,
More gentle ye make it for yoke or the pail. *Tusser.*

Thy praise or dispraise is to me alike,
One doth not stroke me, nor the other strike. *Ben. Jonson.*

He set forth a proclamation stroking the people with fair
promises, and humouring them with invectives against the
king and government. *Bacon.*

He dry'd the falling drops, and yet more kind,
He strok'd her cheeks. *Dryden.*

Come, let us practise death,
Stroke the grim lion till he grow familiar. *Dryden.*

She pluck'd the rising flow'rs, and fed
The gentle beast, and fondly stroak'd his head. *Addison.*

2. To rub gently in one direction.

When the big-udder'd cows with patience stand,
Waiting the strokings of the damsel's hand, *Gay.*

TO STROLL. *v. n.* To wander; to ramble; to rove; to be
a vagrant.

She's mine, and thine, and strolling up and down. *Gravv.*
Your wine lock'd up, your butler stroll'd abroad. *Pope.*

These mothers strole, to beg sustenance for their helpless in-
fants. *Swift.*

STROLLER. *n. f.* [from *stroll*.] A vagrant; a wanderer; a va-
gabond.

Two brother-hermits, faints by trade,
Disguis'd in tatter'd habits, went
To a small village down in Kent;

STR

Where, in the strollers cantic strain,
They begg'd from door to door in vain. *Swift.*

Strong meat belongeth to them that are of full age. *Hebr.*

13. Furnished with abilities for any thing.

I was stronger in prophecy than in criticism. *Dryden.*

14. Valid; confirmed.

In process of time, an ungodly custom grown strong, was
kept as a law. *Wisd. xiv. 16.*

15. Violent; vehement; forcible.

In the days of his flesh he offered up prayers, with strong
crying and tears. *Heb. v. 7.*

The scriptures make deep and strong impressions on the minds
of men: and whosoever denies this, as he is in point of reli-
gion atheistical, so in understanding brutish. *J. Corbet.*

16. Cogent; conclusive.

Of strong prevailment in unhardened youth. *Shaksp.peare.*

What strong cries must they be that shall drown to loud a
clamour of impieties. *Decay of Piety.*

17. Able; skilful; of great force of mind.

There is no English soul
More stronger to direct you than yourself.

18. Firm; compact; not soon broken.

Full on his ankle fell the ponderous stone,
Burst the strong nerves, and crash'd the solid bone. *Pope.*

19. Forcibly written; comprising much meaning in few words.

STRONGHOLD. *adj.* [from *strong* and *hold*.] Stronghold.

John, who was pretty stronghanded, gave him such a squeeze
as made his eyes water. *Arbutnot.*

STRONGHAND. *n. f.* [from *strong* and *hand*.] Force; violence.

When their captain dieth, if the senior should descend to
his child, and an infant, another would thrust him out by
stronghands, being then unable to defend his right. *Spenser.*

They wanting land wherewith to sustain their people, and
the Tuscans having more than enough, it was their meaning
to take what they needed by stronghands. *Raleigh.*

STRONGLY. *adv.* [from *strong*.]

1. Powerfully; forcibly.

The colewort is an enemy to any plant, because it draw-
eth strongly the fattest juice of the earth. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. The dazzling light

Had flash'd too strongly on his aking sight. *Addison.*

Water impregnated with salt attenuates strongly. *Arbutnot.*

When the attention is strongly fixed to any subject, all that
is said concerning it makes a deeper impression. *Watts.*

3. With strength; with firmness; in such a manner as to last;

in such a manner as not easily to be forced.

Let the foundations be strongly laid. *Shaksp.peare.*

4. Vehemently; forcibly; eagerly.

All these accuse him strongly. *Shaksp.peare.*

The ruinous consequences of Wood's patent have been
strongly represented by both houses. *Swift.*

STRONGWATER. *n. f.* [from *strong* and *water*.] Distilled spirits.

Metals receive in readily strongwaters; and strongwaters
do readily pierce into metals and stones: and some will touch
upon gold, that will not touch upon silver. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

STROOK. The preterite of *strike*, used in poetry for *struck*.

A sudden tempest from the desert flew,
With horrid wings, and thunder'd as it blew:

Then whirling round, the quinos thought strook. *Sandys.*

When next beheld, like lightning strook
My blasted soul, and made me bow. *Waller.*

He, like a patient angler, ere he strook,
Would let them play a while upon the hook. *Dryden.*

STROPE. *n. f.* [from *strop*, Fr. *escoppe*.] A stanza.

STROVE. The preterite of *strive*.

Having quite lost the way, of nobleness, he strove to climb
to the height of terribleness. *Sidney.*

TO STROUT. *v. n.* [from *strut*, German.] To swell with an ap-
pearance of greatness; to walk with affected dignity; to strut.

This is commonly written *strut*, which seems more proper.

TO STROW. *v. a.* To swell out; to puff out; to enlarge by
affectation.

I will make a brief list of the particulars in an historical
truth nowise strowed, nor made greater by language. *Bacon.*

TO STROW. *v. n.* [See TO STREW.]

1. To spread by being scattered.

Angel forms lay entranc'd,
Thick as autumnal leaves that strow the brooks
In Valombroia. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. To spread by scattering; to besprinkle.

All the ground
With silver'd armour strow. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Such funeral rites your Daphnis did ordain.
With offer floats the standing water strow.
With massy stones make bridges if it flow. *Dryden.*

STR

The heat of a human body, as it grows more intense,
makes the urine smell more strong. *Arbutnot.*

12. Hard of digestion; not easily nutrimental.

13. Furnished with abilities for any thing.

I was stronger in prophecy than in criticism. *Dryden.*

14. Valid; confirmed.

In process of time, an ungodly custom grown strong, was
kept as a law. *Wisd. xiv. 16.*

15. Violent; vehement; forcible.

In the days of his flesh he offered up prayers, with strong
crying and tears. *Heb. v. 7.*

The scriptures make deep and strong impressions on the minds
of men: and whosoever denies this, as he is in point of reli-
gion atheistical, so in understanding brutish. *J. Corbet.*

16. Cogent; conclusive.

Of strong prevailment in unhardened youth. *Shaksp.peare.*

What strong cries must they be that shall drown to loud a
clamour of impieties. *Decay of Piety.*

17. Able; skilful; of great force of mind.

There is no English soul
More stronger to direct you than yourself.

18. Firm; compact; not soon broken.

Full on his ankle fell the ponderous stone,
Burst the strong nerves, and crash'd the solid bone. *Pope.*

19. Forcibly written; comprising much meaning in few words.

STRONGHOLD. *adj.* [from *strong* and *hold*.] Stronghold.

John, who was pretty stronghanded, gave him such a squeeze
as made his eyes water. *Arbutnot.*

STRONGHAND. *n. f.* [from *strong* and *hand*.] Force; violence.

When their captain dieth, if the senior should descend to
his child, and an infant, another would thrust him out by
stronghands, being then unable to defend his right. *Spenser.*

They wanting land wherewith to sustain their people, and
the Tuscans having more than enough, it was their meaning
to take what they needed by stronghands. *Raleigh.*

STRONGLY. *adv.* [from *strong*.]

1. Powerfully; forcibly.

The colewort is an enemy to any plant, because it draw-
eth strongly the fattest juice of the earth. *Bacon's Natural History.*

2. The dazzling light

Had flash'd too strongly on his aking sight. *Addison.*

Water impregnated with salt attenuates strongly. *Arbutnot.*

When the attention is strongly fixed to any subject, all that
is said concerning it makes a deeper impression. *Watts.*

3. With strength; with firmness; in such a manner as to last;

in such a manner as not easily to be forced.

Let the foundations be strongly laid. *Shaksp.peare.*

4. Vehemently; forcibly; eagerly.

All these accuse him strongly. *Shaksp.peare.*

The ruinous consequences of Wood's patent have been
strongly represented by both houses. *Swift.*

STRONGWATER. *n. f.* [from *strong* and *water*.] Distilled spirits.

Metals receive in readily strongwaters; and strongwaters
do readily pierce into metals and stones: and some will touch
upon gold, that will not touch upon silver. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

STROOK. The preterite of *strike*, used in poetry for *struck*.

A sudden tempest from the desert flew,
With horrid wings, and thunder'd as it blew:

Then whirling round, the quinos thought strook. *Sandys.*

When next beheld, like lightning strook
My blasted soul, and made me bow. *Waller.*

He, like a patient angler, ere he strook,
Would let them play a while upon the hook. *Dryden.*

STROPE. *n. f.* [from *strop*, Fr. *escoppe*.] A stanza.

STROVE. The preterite of *strive*.

Having quite lost the way, of nobleness, he strove to climb
to the height of terribleness. *Sidney.*

TO STROUT. *v. n.* [from *strut*, German.] To swell with an ap-
pearance of greatness; to walk with affected dignity; to strut.

This is commonly written *strut*, which seems more proper.

TO STROW. *v. a.* To swell out; to puff out; to enlarge by
affectation.

I will make a brief list of the particulars in an historical
truth nowise strowed, nor made greater by language. *Bacon.*

TO STROW. *v. n.* [See TO STREW.]

1. To spread by being scattered.

Angel forms lay entranc'd,
Thick as autumnal leaves that strow the brooks
In Valombroia. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. To spread by scattering; to besprinkle.

All the ground
With silver'd armour strow. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Such funeral rites your Daphnis did ordain.
With offer floats the standing water strow.
With massy stones make bridges if it flow. *Dryden.*

STR

3. To spread.

There have been three years dearth of corn, and every
place strow'd with beggars. *Swift.*

4. To scatter; to throw at random.

Synab, can I tell thee more?
And of our ladies bowre;
But little need to strow my store,
Suffice this hill of our. *Spenser.*

The tree in storms
The glad earth about her strow,
With treasure from her yielding boughs.

Possession kept the beaten road,
And gather'd all his brother strow'd. *Swift.*

TO STROW. *v. n.* To range; to wander. [See STROLL.]

'Tis he who nightly strowls with faunt'ring pace. *Gay.*

TO STROY. *v. a.* [For *destroy*.]

Dig garden, stroy mallow, now may you at ease. *Tusser.*

STROCK. The old preterite and participle passive of *strike*.

This message bears the Trojans and their chief
Bring holy peace, and beg the king's relief;
Struck with so great a name, and all on fire,

The youth replies; whatever you require. *Dryden.*

In a regular plantation, I can place myself in its several
centers, so as to view all the walks struck from them. *Speclator.*

High on his car Sefostis struck my view,
Whom scepter'd slaves in golden harness drew. *Pope.*

Some to conceit alone their taste confine,
And glitt'ring thoughts struck out at ev'ry line. *Pope.*

STRUCKEN. The old participle passive of *strike*.

Down fell the duke, his joints diffus'd afunder,
Blind with the light, and stricken dead with wonder. *Fairf.*

All liquors stricken make round circles, and dash. *Bacon.*

Silent, and in face

Confounded, long they fat, as stricken mute. *Milton.*

STRUCTURE. [from *struere*, Fr. *structura*, from *struere*, Latin.]

1. Act of building; practice of building.

His son builds on, and never is content,
Till the last farthing is in structure spent. *Dryden.*

2. Manner of building; form; make.

Several have gone about to inform them, but for want of
insight into the structure and constitution of the terraqueous
globe, have not given satisfaction. *Woodward.*

3. Edifice; building.

Ecbatana her structure vast there shews,
And Hecatompylos her hundred gates. *Milton.*

High on a rock of ice the structure lay. *Pope.*

There stands a structure of majestick frame. *Pope.*

STRUDE. or STRODE. *n. f.* A flock of breeding mares. *Bo Ly.*

TO STRUGGLE. *v. n.* [Of uncertain etymology.]

1. To labour; to act with effort.

2. To strive; to contend; to contest.

No man is guilty of an act of intemperance but he might
have forbore it; not without some trouble from the strugglings
of the contrary habit, but still the thing was possible. *South.*

In the time of Henry VIII. differences of religion tore the
nation into two mighty factions, and, under the name of Papist
and Protestant, struggled in her bowels with many various
events. *Temple.*

I repent, like some despairing wretch,
That boldly plunges in the frightful deep,
Then pants, and struggles with the whirling waves;
And catches every slender reed to save him. *Smith.*

3. To labour in difficulties; to be in agonies or distress.

Strong virtue, like strong nature, struggles still,
Exerts itself, and then throws off the ill. *Dryden.*

'Tis wisdom to beware
And better shun the bait, than struggle in the snare. *Dryden.*

If men struggle through as many troubles to be miserable as
to be happy; my readers may be persuaded to be good. *Spelt.*

He struggling groans beneath the cruel hands
Even of the clowns he feeds. *Thomson.*

STRUGGLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Labour; effort.

2.